

Telegraph and Cable News of Foreign Lands

The Week's Important Happenings in Capitals of the World. What Celebrities are Doing

SECOND SECTION

T T T C A DAILY WORLD

FULL LEASER WHO ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT



SECOND SECTION

VOL. IX. NO. 145

TULSA, OKLAHOMA, SUNDAY, MARCH 8, 1914

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CAN'T PRUSSIANIZE THE DANISH PEOPLE

DANES UNDER PRUSSIAN RULE WILL NOT GIVE UP THEIR ALLEGIANCE.

GERMANY INCREASES ARMY

More young men to be trained as soldiers for the next European war.

COLOGNE, March 7.—Half a century of effort to Prussianize the Danish population of Schleswig-Holstein, which has been passing in review with the semi-centennial celebration of the concluding of the province, is being generally considered as a failure.

The Danish people of Northern Germany are today more uninterested in any more anti-Prussian than ever. Although the younger generation shows nothing at first hand of the days when the province was Danish, the descendants of Danes have decided to participate in the celebrations which are being held.

In the treaty of Prague, which terminated the Prusso-Austrian war, Austria recognized all claim of Schleswig-Holstein, but insisted that there should be a plebiscite in northern Schleswig, and that if the inhabitants of any defined district should vote in favor of remaining Danish subjects, such territory was to be ceded back to Denmark. Twelve years later, at the Vienna conference, this paragraph was secretly revoked. Not until February, 1859, was the fact made known, to the regret of which over 60,000 Germans left the province. But northern Schleswig from the borders of Denmark, as far south as Flensburg, is still occupied by over 140,000 Danes. Evidently the only German speaking persons in the district are the Prussian officials.

Efforts of the authorities to prevent the Danes from coming together in associations or other gatherings manifested particularly in threats of governmental disfavour to the owners of suitable halls, have been met in the Holes through the erection of some little assembly halls in various towns. They still refer to themselves as "anti-Prussians." Prussia has

much the same state of affairs exists in Prussia and Posen among the Jews. Despite the fact that, unlike the Danes, they do not occupy any considerable territory exclusively, they have firmly resisted the Prussian efforts to wean them from their mother tongue and their own customs. Prussia has expended nearly \$250,000,000 in expatriating Polish landowners and settling Germans on the land thus released, but the Polish land holdings are perhaps larger today than ever before.

There are manifold indications that Prussia's treatment of alien races subject to her is to be much severer in the future. The Prussian authorities of a small Danish town have just refused, as far as the president of a Danish university to make public addresses in the Danish tongue on methods of combating the housefly. Permission to give a concert has been refused on the ground that Danish songs, from German composers, to be but a few weeks since, Rudi Arendsen, was forbidden to lecture to Norwegian, a prohibition later removed in face of public sentiment. A series of six addresses in Alsace by prominent French public men was to have been completed by an address by the editor of a Paris paper. This address has just been prohibited, unconditionally in compliance to instructions from Berlin.

Fifteen thousand more recruits must be called to the colors every year and the term of service increased from

PANKHURST FAMILY MAY LOSE CONTROL

DISSENSION IN THE RANKS OF ENGLAND'S MILITANT SUFFRAGETTES.

LEADERS BADLY DIVIDED

Some favor starting a Bloody Revolution, but others are not.

MILITARY.

LONDON, March 7.—Dissensions within the Pankhurst family threaten to end the leadership of the militant suffragette army, according to assertions by some of the younger members of the organization, known formally as the Women's Social and Political Union. It is said that the dissensions will continue in the inner circles of the union, and that the outcome may result in crippling the submarine campaign which the cabinet of the militant organization had planned for this year, at the same time ending the work which the Pankhursts have exerted over the society since the Pethick Lawrence were forced out of its ranks last year.

It has become an open secret that compromised Pankhurst's plans to end the long exile of Britain, for she knows that her mother is not well enough to take up the arduous duties of commander-in-chief, and it is even doubted if Mrs. Pankhurst is able to return from Switzerland for several months. Christabel knows that she can return to England as a free woman only on condition that she discards the extreme principles of militancy of which she has been chief exponent. She is said to believe now that such militancy has run its course and that the future appeal must be made on moral grounds.

Sylvia Pankhurst, a later recruit to the militant field, is not yet ready to abandon it as a lost cause, and she is particularly anxious to test her East End "people's army" in a parliamentary demonstration, or in raids like those she made last autumn on the prime minister's house in Downing street. Hence the friction with her sister and what promises to be a break in the hierarchy of the society. Sylvia does not believe that the government will give the vote until the country is on the verge of revolution and she believes that she can start the revolt in the East End. Other leaders share her belief that a revolution could be started in the congested East End, but they are not at all sure that once started it could be controlled in favor of votes for women. They prefer their own elaborate schemes for making the lives of politicians uncomfortable and, while not objecting to violence, prefer to keep it within their own hands. The forces of the Pankhursts to give the forward comment for the new plan of campaign has made several members of the war cabinet restless and the overthrow of the Pankhurst triumvirate may be imminent.

In spite of the peaceful attitude of the Women's Social and Political Union the destruction of property continues and the fear is now expressed that the organization has lost control of the more desperate members.

Among the latest sufferers from the activities of Ireland-type of militant, is Mrs. Archibald MacKirdy, who has been making severe attacks on Christabel Pankhurst in her paper, "MacKirdy's Weekly." No sooner was her intention of attacking the militant movement made known than her house was burnt down with the loss of some of her most precious possessions. Since the burning Mrs. MacKirdy has received many threatening and abusive letters, many of which she has published in her paper. Mrs. MacKirdy is an enthusiastic suffragette and has often expressed her sympathy for the heroism and suffering of the militants.

The latest development of suffragette militancy is the art of "suffrage." Militants who are assigned to political meetings and to get in a word for suffrage are being coached in the new art, the chief feature of which is ability to twist arms and legs around a chair or pillar in such a way that it would take a small army of ushers or policemen to pry the disturbers loose. The system worked well on its recent trial at a meeting addressed by John Burns in Streatham until the head of the local government board ordered the stewards to remove the chairs as well as their occupants from the hall.

The labor party, which in spite of its advocacy of equal suffrage, is being attacked because of its alliance with the liberal government, has hit upon a novel plan to meet this latest move of the suffragettes. Husky women stewards are being employed to deal with the interrusters, and, as one labor leader explained, the plan is a distinct success, because on account of a subtle point of militant psychology, the scene of martyrdom is less comfortable when one is ejected.

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WILL LECTURE IN SOUTH ON FARMING

MINISTER TO DENMARK WILL RETURN TO HIS NATIVE COUNTRY.

COPENHAGEN, March 7.—Minister Francis Eggers, minister from the United States to Denmark, announces that he will visit America during April and May to lecture in the southern states on Danish agriculture. Beginning in Virginia and going as far as Louisiana, he will speak before several legislative committees with the idea of interesting them in agricultural improvements.

Hospitalized here will be the process of rotation of crops in the cotton states and his "education" of how the farmer can be helped to realize his best plans through the assistance of the state. Mr. Eggers will co-operate as far as possible with the agricultural department and explain the principles of cooperation and their practicable effect as applied in Denmark.

In an interview Mr. Eggers said:

"While a money loan has great value, a land tract is immensely more to be desired. It would be a great pity if the southern farmers were taught

to look to the federal government for aid instead of depending on their own resources and the local pride of their cities."

The minister is a strong advocate of agricultural cooperation. He has accepted invitations to deliver lectures at Harvard and Columbia universities and to hold interested conferences on agricultural subjects in Chicago and Dubuque, Iowa.

A Wide Circle.

"What progress is the minister making in locating the tract in your state?"

"Well, he is covering a good deal of ground," said the housewife. "He has inspected the adjacent positions thoroughly and now he is looking over the saloon next door."

In March.

If a body meets a girl,

On a windy day,

Play the part of true politeness—

Look the other way.

FOR BILIOUS HEADACHE, CONSTIPATION, BAD TASTE OR LAZY LIVER--DIME A BOX

No odds how much our head aches, how miserable you are from constipation, indigestion, biliousness, a "Caster" tonight straightens you out by morning.

Open your stomach, liver and bowels tonight; end the headache, biliousness, dizziness, nervousness, the sour, gassy stomach, backache and all other

distress; relieve your sluggish liver and bowels of all the sour bile, gases and clogged-up waste which is producing the misery.

A 16-cent box of Castercets keeps your head clear, stomach sweet, liver and bowels regular and you feel better for months. Don't forget the children—their little insides need a gentle cleansing, too.

CANDY CATHARTIC
Castercets
10 CENT BOXES—ANY DRUG STORE
ALSO 25 & 50 CENT BOXES
WORK WHILE YOU SLEEP

by a member of the executive committee demonstrating the numberless uses of the "Caster" in his home.

Now, we can't tell you what men mean to pay for it.

Badly Located.

I want the place to be located in front of my house, so that I can easily get to it.

How to.

Every time there is a noise, a crowd gathers and sits in the sun on the bank.

Explained.

Up to my waist, the water is up to my waist from the sea, so when I am sitting, I am sitting in the water.

In silent looks and silent sighs.

The while it is silent, and I am silent.

Prepared in an oil, a shrill noise.

For all the world to see.

I know that she is young and fair. Her glance often goes past me, though I stopped her there.

And pointed to this way.

In angry tones, the thing I scared.

She looked a bit frightened.

Then "Done it thinking on a board."

"Will be sick," she looked.

—*Continued on page 2.*

Waste of Powder.

A man who had never been hunting shot a squirrel in the air. The squirrel fell dead to the ground.

"Well, you don't hunt," exclaimed the squirrel's friend.

"You," replied the gunner, "I might as well have wasted a squirrel."

—*Continued on page 2.*

Abbie Proved.

A well-known teacher in a New England school.

With whom I am quite popular.

Asked the waiter,

"I have had it, and the juice and my custard or rice the coffee has proved me sick."

Very Positive.

Her cousin, Maid, is always very positive in her assertions.

Rejected Suitor.

Yes, she can see no positive in her negative.

—*Continued on page 2.*

Waste of Powder.

One day he went to a squirrel.

He shot it, and it did not die.

He shot it again, and it did not die.

He shot it a third time, and it did not die.

He shot it a fourth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a fifth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a sixth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a seventh time, and it did not die.

He shot it an eighth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a ninth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a tenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it an eleventh time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twelfth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a fourteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a fifteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a sixteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a seventeenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it an eighteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a nineteenth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twentieth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-first time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-second time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-third time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-fourth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-fifth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-sixth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-seventh time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-eighth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a twenty-ninth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirtieth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-first time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-second time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-third time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-fourth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-fifth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-sixth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-seventh time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-eighth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a thirty-ninth time, and it did not die.

He shot it a forty-first time, and it did not die.

He shot it a forty-second time, and it did not die.